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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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29153	7590	01/28/2008	EXAMINER	
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.			MONTOYA, OSCHTA I	
C/O VEDDER PRICE P.C.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
222 N.LASALLE STREET			2623	
CHICAGO, IL 60601			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/398,913	KLEBANOV ET AL.
	Examiner Oschta Montoya	Art Unit 2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 2-16 and 18-26 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) 2-13,22,23 and 26 is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 14-16,18-21,24 and 25 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/31/2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 14-16, 18-21, and 24-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. In response to applicants' argument (page 10 and 11) that Cheney does not teach "...storing at least a portion of the compressed transport stream...", applicants should note that Cheney teaches that the MPEG encoded video data is written to a FIFO buffer (figure 2, Col. 5, lines 52-62).

4. In response to applicant's argument that Malladi and Datari are nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the

claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Schindler teaches storing video data including pixel information and compressed transport steam data, Malladi teaches one method for storing a frame of pixel data is on a scan line basis, and Datari teaches that MPEG video data packets may be stored or buffer in memory and sequentially access by priority; therefore, all references are analogous.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 14-16 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheney et al., US 6,519,283 in view of So, US 5,909,559.

As to claim 14, note the Cheney et al reference which discloses a method of receiving video graphics data. The claimed "receiving a compressed transport stream associated with a digital video broadcast signal" is met by the digital video from cable or satellite broadcast signal 101 (Fig. 4) received at NIM 102, where a MPEG transport stream is sent to transport logic (XPORT) 103 (see col. 6, line 35-45). The MPEG

transport stream is a compressed transport stream. In addition, the claimed "compressed transport stream having data signals and control signals" is inherent to a MPEG transport stream. The Applicants also disclose this in the "Background of the Invention" (or prior art) section of the specification, which describes the Digital Video Broadcast (DVB) transmission standards and specifically states that, "The compressed MPEG 2 format is referred to as a transport stream. The transport stream from the demodulator comprises a plurality of packets. Each of the transport stream packets comprises one synchronization byte, followed by one of 187 data bytes or 187 data bytes plus 16 extra bytes depending on the format." (See Specification, page 1, lines 15-19), in addition to, it is well known in the art that MPEG transport streams may comprise header information with routing information. Therefore, it is well known in the art that a MPEG transport stream comprises data signals as met by the data bytes, and control signals as met by the synchronization bytes and header information. The claimed "generating a secondary set of control signals from the compressed transport stream's control signals" is met by the video decode system of Figure 6 and is further described in col. 9, line 9 – col. 13, line 36, where an MPEG input source signal is received at the memory control unit 652 and numerous control signals, which include at least the claimed "secondary set of control signals", are generated from the compressed transport stream or MPEG input source and memory control unit, and wherein "storing at least a portion of the compressed transport stream data signals via a first bus in a memory buffer controlled by the secondary set of control signals" is met by Fig. 2 and is further described in Col. 5, lines 52-62 of the Cheney reference, where data is stored in

via a bus in the FIFO buffer. In addition to, the claimed "wherein the memory buffer comprises a frame buffer that stores uncompressed data in a different mode of operation" is met by the frame buffer as described above, which stores both compressed and uncompressed data in different modes of operation, including both normal and scaled modes of operation (see col. 9, line 9 – col. 13, line 36). In one example, Cheney teaches that the MPEG input source is fed through the memory control unit 652 as coded MPEG 2 video data to the input of video decoder 654 and from the Huffman decoder 672 a B picture "MPEG-2 repeat field" signal is sent to display mode switch logic 696 (which also receives a vertical synchronization (VSYNC) signal that is an external synchronization signal) and frame buffer pointer control 686, and from the decoded signals from the MPEG transport stream's control signals, along with other signals, the frame buffer pointer control 686 generates additional control signals (see col. 9, line 31 – col. 12, line 63). More specifically, as described above, a B picture "MPEG-2 repeat field" signal from Huffman decoder 672 of video decoder 654 may be used in part by frame buffer pointer control 686 in Fig. 6 (col. 11, line 5 – col. 12, line 63). The claimed "storing at least a portion of the compressed transport stream data signals via a first bus in a memory buffer controlled by the secondary set of control signals" is also met by the frame buffer pointer control 686, in one mode, controlling the rotation of the frame buffers as described above (also see col. 10, lines 37-41 and col. 11, line 5 – col. 12, line 63), and the claimed "wherein the memory buffer comprises a frame buffer that stores uncompressed data in a different mode of operation", is also met by Cheney where "I pictures" or I frames may be stored in the same memory

buffers in both normal and scaled modes of operation (see col. 9, line 9 – col. 13, line 36). Although the Cheney reference discloses a PCI bus 42 (Fig. 2), the Cheney reference does not explicitly disclose the claimed sending the contents of the memory buffer via the first bus to a system bus. The So reference discloses improved integrated circuits and computer system embodiments for desktop and computers, television sets, set-top boxes and appliances improved with asymmetrical multiprocessors (see col. 129, lines 22-37). More specifically, the So reference teaches the use of a multimedia system with multiple buses, including a PCI bus or bus 124 in Fig. 1 (330 in later Figs.), as well as the claimed, "sending the at least a portion of the compressed transport stream data stored in the memory buffer via a first bus to a system bus" as met by the embedded frame buffer 128 sending the contents of the memory buffer via the AGP bus to the AGP port of the north bridge chip 108, where the contents may be sent to the PCI or system bus 124/330 through the PCI port (see Figs. 1 and 126-127 and col. 129, line 23 – col. 131, line 30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the method of receiving video graphics data as disclosed by the Cheney et al reference with the teachings the So reference which discloses using a north bridge integrated interface for multiple buses in conjunction with the frame buffer memory and a system or PCI bus for the advantage of having the ability to receive various types of broadcasts or multimedia streams through a computer system with a video graphics adapter or graphics engine and bus type system. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been led to make such a

modification since television/multimedia receivers used with computers are well known in the art to provide additional capabilities within a computer system.

As to claim 15, the Cheney reference discloses multiple modes of operation and a method of receiving a digital video signal that is of a different type than the compressed transport stream, which is met by the video signals received at 104 in Fig. 4 (col. 4, lines 40-42 & 54-57 and col. 6, lines 62-67). The Cheney reference discloses a first mode of operation as shown by receiving a digital video signal 101, which includes a compressed MPEG transport stream (col. 6, lines 37-44). The Cheney reference also discloses another mode of operation wherein the digital video signal is of a different type than the compressed transport stream, which is met by the uncompressed digital video signals received at 104 in Fig. 4 (col. 4, lines 40-42 & 54-57 and col. 6, lines 62-67), which includes data signals including pixel data signals and control signals which are met by the corresponding synchronization signals (col. 4, lines 56-57), and by "pixel select control" signals (col. 7, lines 40-41). The digital multi-standard decoder (DMSD) 105 provides synchronization signals, such as, horizontal sync and vertical sync and the DMSD 105 provides the synchronization signals to the video decoder 106 which interprets the synchronization information and processes the data (col. 7, lines 7-18) to provide a secondary set of control signals through the use of the frame buffer pointer control 686 and other circuitry as shown in the video decode system of Fig. 6 and as previously described above in claim 14.

As to claim 16, the Cheney reference as combined above, further discloses a camcorder or television camera may be used as an uncompressed signal and connected video cameras may inherently comprise the transmission of a zoom video signal (see col. 8, lines 24-25 and ZV port definition from the Microsoft Computer Dictionary, p. 586).

As to claim 24, the Cheney et al reference teaches the claimed limitations of claim 24 as described in col. 9, line 9 – col. 13, line 36 and in USPN 5,668,599 by Cheney et al., entitled “Memory Management for an MPEG-2 Compliant Decoder,” the entirety of which is incorporated by reference (see col. 12, lines 38-42 of USPN 6,519,283). More specifically, as previously stated above for claim 14, Cheney explicitly teaches the use of various types of control signals and/or synchronization signals as described in col. 9, line 9 – col. 13, line 36. Furthermore, the *Newton's Telecom Dictionary* specifically states in the definition of the term “packet” on page 546 that, “...A packet consists of the data to be transmitted and certain control information. The three principal elements of a packet include: 1. Header – control information such as synchronizing bits, address of the destination or target device, address of originating device, length of packet, etc. 2. Text or payload – the data to be transmitted... 3. Trailer – end of packet, and error detection and correction bits...” Therefore, the Cheney reference(s) clearly indicate(s) that the secondary set of control signals from the compressed transport stream’s control signals indicates at least a first byte of a transport stream packet to be stored in the frame buffer, a first byte of the transport

stream packet and a last byte of the transport steam packet, which are required in order to process the transport stream packets/frames and store the packets/frames in a frame buffer memory.

As to claim 25, the claim is rejected based on the rejection of claims 14 and 24.

7. Claims 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schindler et al., US 5,900,867 in view of So.

As to claim 18, the Schindler et al reference discloses a system for receiving a digital video broadcast signal. The claimed "tuner to receive a digital broadcast signal and to provide an analog output signal" is met by tuner 410 in Fig. 4, which receives a digital signal (MPEG or MPEG-2) that is transmitted on an analog carrier signal (see col. 10, lines 31-40). The claimed "demodulator coupled to... the tuner, and to provide a transport stream" is met by digital demodulator 412, which demodulates the tuned signal and provides the compressed digital MPEG transport stream signals (col. 10, lines 37-44 and 51-56). The claimed "video graphics adapter..." is met in part by the video graphics adapter (VGA) 318, as shown in Fig. 5, where the controller 510 or tuner 526 and/or decoder 530 send the MPEG encoded video stream to the MPEG-2 decoder 512 (col. 11, line 34 - col. 12, line 18). The claimed "video graphics adapter further includes a bus interface port coupleable to a central processing unit" is met by the PCI bus interface port from controller 510 in VGA card 318 (see Fig. 5 and col. 11, lines 35-38), which is coupleable to processor 310 via the PCI Bus (see Fig. 3 and col. 9, lines

17-24). The claimed VGA further includes an engine, or graphics engine is met by the MPEG-2 decoder 512 in Fig. 5 (see col. 11, lines 37-44), and the claimed video output port is met by either the audio video output connector 542 (see col. 11, lines 61-63 and col. 12, lines 3-6), or the video output 522 as shown in Fig. 5 (see col. 11, lines 40-55, more specifically lines 52-55). The Schindler et al reference teaches that the digital video broadcast signal as described above is transmitted through the PCI bus 312. Schindler also teaches that the VGA 318 as shown in Fig. 5 may also directly receive broadcast signals through audio and video inputs 524, 544, 546 and 548 (col. 11, lines 56-66), more specifically, standard cable connector 524, which may receive broadcasts, is coupled to tuner circuit 526 (col. 11, lines 56-60). Although the Schindler et al reference does not explicitly disclose that the video broadcast received through connector 524 is a digital video broadcast, and more specifically the claimed, "transport stream port to receive the compressed transport stream and another transport stream" and the "video graphics adapter stores a portion of the compressed transport stream data signals in the frame buffer memory controlled by a secondary set of control signals from the compressed transport stream control signals and stores uncompressed data in the frame buffer memory in a different mode of operation", the So reference teaches improved integrated circuits and computer system embodiments for desktop and computers, television sets, set-top boxes and appliances improved with asymmetrical multiprocessors (see col. 129, lines 22-37). More specifically, the So reference teaches the use of a multimedia system with multiple buses, including a PCI bus or bus 124 in Fig. 1 (330 in later Figs.), as well as the claimed, "transport stream port to receive the

compressed transport stream and another transport stream" as met by the north bridge chip 108, which has multiple ports and a PCI or system bus connection through the PCI port to the PCI/system bus 124/330 (see Figs. 1 and 126-127 and col. 129, line 23 - col. 131, line 30). Multiple transport streams may be received through the 1394 port and/or TV tuner 130. The video graphics adapter stores a portion of the compressed transport stream data signals in the frame buffer memory controlled by a secondary set of control signals from the compressed transport stream control signals and stores uncompressed data in the frame buffer memory in a different mode of operation (Col. 17, lines 1-15, Col. 130, line 15 to Col. 131, line 30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the method of receiving video graphics data as disclosed by the Schindler et al reference with the teachings the So reference which discloses using a north bridge integrated interface for multiple buses in conjunction with the frame buffer memory and a system or PCI bus for the advantage of having the ability to receive various types of broadcasts or multimedia streams through a computer system with a video graphics adapter or graphics engine and bus type system, in addition to providing the advantages of reducing hardware components, simplifying the system and bypassing the PCI bus, which would cut manufacturing costs and improve processing speed as shown by the So reference. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been led to make such a modification since television/multimedia receivers used with computers are well known in the art to provide additional capabilities within a computer system and combining the components in to a

single system before connecting to the PCI bus as shown by the So reference would provide a more efficient system.

As to claim 19, the Schindler reference discloses a memory to store at least a portion of the compressed transport stream as met by DRAM 514 in Fig. 5 (see col. 11, lines 37-47). More specifically, the So reference as combined above with Schindler further teaches an internal memory 128 or frame buffer memory (DRAM) coupled to the graphics engine 126, the transport stream port (116 of DSP1), and the system bus interface port (PCI 122) to store at least a portion of the transport stream.., as previously described above in claim 14.

As to claim 20, the Schindler reference discloses the claimed central processor unit coupled to the bus interface port of the video graphics adapter as met by processor 310 (see Fig. 3 and col. 9, lines 17-24), which is coupled to the bus interface port (controller 510) of the VGA 318 via the PCI BUS 312 (see Fig. 5 and col. 11, lines 35-38). The claimed transport demultiplexer coupled to the demodulator is met by the demultiplexer 416, which is coupled to the demodulator 412 through the F.E.C. 414 as shown in Fig. 4 (see col. 10, lines 40-58).

8. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schindler in view of Malladi et al., US 5,912,676 and further in view of Datari US 6,418,169.

As to claim 21, note the Schindler et al reference which discloses a method of storing video data. Schindler et al discloses multiple modes of operation, such as receiving a digital video broadcast signal (MPEG/compressed) from a satellite dish as shown in Fig. 4, or receiving a standard cable broadcast signal at 524 as shown in Fig. 5. The claimed first mode of operation comprising storing pixel information in a frame buffer of a video adapter, wherein one line of frame buffer memory is representative of one line of a video image to be displayed is met in part by receiving an uncompressed signal from a cable video source through connector 524 (Fig. 5), as described above, where the video signal may be buffered in VRAM 518 for output to a monitor (see col. 11, line 34 - col. 12, line 3). Although, Schindler does not explicitly disclose that one line of the frame buffer memory is representative of a line of video image to be displayed, it is well known in the art of uncompressed video frame buffers that a line of frame buffer memory may be *representative* of a line of a video image to be displayed. The Malladi et al reference teaches that various frame storage formats exist for storing frame data in memory, and that one method for storing a frame of pixel data is on a scan line basis, where the data is stored in memory scan line by scan line for pictures or frames that are to be displayed (see col. 4, lines 30-37). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of the Schindler et al reference which , discloses multiple modes of operation

and storing video data, with the Malladi et al reference, which specifically teaches that one line of frame buffer memory may be representative of one line of a video image to be displayed for the advantage of providing a storage format which provides improved or optimum performance for storing a reference frame of pixel data on a scan line basis. The claimed second mode of operation comprising storing compressed transport stream data in the frame buffer, wherein one line of frame buffer memory is representative of one transport stream packet is met in part by the Schindler et al reference, which also discloses receiving an MPEG transport stream from a digital video source Fig 4, as described above, where the compressed MPEG transport stream is sent to the PCI bus 312, where the video graphics adapter card receives the MPEG stream through controller 510 (Fig. 5, col. 11, lines 34-37), and the MPEG data is routed to MPEG-2 decoder 512 with associated random access memory (DRAM 514), which is used as buffer in assisting with the decoding (see col. 11, lines 37-47) and in lines 34-52 (specifically lines 49-52), the MPEG data (compressed video) may be provided back to controller 510, which then places the video information into dynamic random access memory (DRAM) or video random access memory (VRAM) 518 as used by the other video signal described above. The VRAM 518 is a frame buffer which buffers the video before it is transmitted for display. Although, the Schindler et al reference does not explicitly disclose that one line of the frame buffer memory is representative of one transport stream packet, it is well known in the art of video transport streams that are stored in frame buffers that a MPEG-2 transport stream packet has a fixed 188 byte length as defined by MPEG standards, and therefore, a line of frame buffer memory is

representative of a transport stream packet since every MPEG-2 transport stream packet has already been produced and transmitted according to the established MPEG standards so that when received by a frame buffer memory a line of memory is representative of one transport stream packet. In addition to, the Datari reference teaches that MPEG video data packets may be stored or buffered in memory and sequentially accessed by priority (see col. 5, lines 13-42 and col. 6, lines 62-66, also see col. 8, lines 10-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further combined the method of Schindler et al which discloses multiple modes of operation and storing video data, with the Datari reference, which specifically teaches that a line of the frame buffer memory may be representative of one MPEG or transport stream packet for the advantage of providing a storage format which allows for improved priority accessing of transport stream packets of video images to be displayed.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 2-13 and 22-23 are allowed.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

As to independent claim 22, the prior art, alone or in combination, does not teach or fairly suggest a video graphics system comprising all of the claimed subject matter in its entirety including a data storage controller having at least one pair of a plurality of internal control ports to communicate control signals within the data storage controller.

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Oschta Montoya whose telephone number is (571) 270-1192. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday/Friday 7:30 to 5:00 off every other Friday.

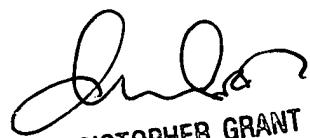
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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